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 FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Salem never knew it had so many friends.

John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$2,550,000 toward the war of disease ought to search out a few microbes.

The Barre Times runs its joke column where its editorials usually appear. Does it pay?

Thayer! Thayer! "Elpie," what's the worry? Still thinking of that pocket-book, aren't you?

The conviction grows that Theodore Roosevelt needs to take much care of his physical condition, else he will become a very sick man. The first difficulty for him will be to tone down his high-power dynamo.

The appointment of Herbert C. Comings of Richford as collector of customs for the western Vermont district may be taken to be a compromise between factions of the Democratic party inasmuch as Browne of Rutland and Burke of Burlington were closely in pursuit of the position, while Comings, together with Burleson, was considered somewhat out of the direct running, although perhaps regarded as a strong individual candidate. Just what bearing this appointment will have on the appointment of collector for the other district in Vermont is left considerably in doubt from the standpoint of both factions.

Canada may be opposed to the idea of annexation with the United States, but it is nothing loath to annex good American farmers and influential American dollars. It is estimated that \$637,000,000 of American money is now invested in the Dominion and it is known that residents of the United States are going into that country at the rate of more than 100,000 a year. Last year, for instance, 116,000 of the new settlers in Canada were from the United States. However, there need be little worry over the latter condition because the rush to newly opened land is inevitable and it will continue until Canada approaches more nearly the populated average of the United States; then the population will begin to turn back. For the present, Canada furnishes a good outlet for the United States as far as population is concerned.

Aside from the fact that the title of heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world remains with the colored man following his match with Moran, a white man, in Paris last Friday night, the notable feature connected with the athletic encounter was the ability of Johnson to

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get back into condition for a long match and to be far superior in stamina to a younger man who has been constantly in the fighting game, while Johnson has been living the life of ease and indolence and had reached the age of 36 years. From the athletic standpoint, Johnson is almost an old man albeit far short of so-called middle life as the span of human existence is reckoned. It is somewhat unusual for prize fighters to be worth anything in the ring at that age and especially after the usual life which the prize fighter leads. Yet Johnson came back to the ring in Paris last week and faced a man 10 years younger and in fighting trim and beat him so decisively that Moran was outclassed, both in skill and in physical endurance. The victory itself doesn't amount to much, but Johnson's demonstration of ability to regain his fighting condition at the age of 36 was an unusual performance.

FIGHTING FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

Under the shadow of the medical school of Harvard university, the medical department of Tufts college is fighting for its very existence, and its friends are much alarmed over the possible outcome of the pressure being brought to bear on that branch of the institution, together with the dental department. Whether or not Harvard university is engaged in exerting any of that pressure is not established, but it is openly charged by some friends of Tufts that Harvard is trying to crush both the medical and the dental departments of the Medford institution. For instance, one person declares: "Harvard college is back of the American Association of Medical Schools, and Harvard is powerful with her millions and her marble buildings. The action of the association is in line with the whole tendency which is making it impossible for a poor boy to get a medical education." Further, asserts this same person who, by the way, is an officer of Tufts college: "Then the Carnegie Foundation tends toward a real control of all medical teaching in this country. Theirs and other work in other organizations tend to produce a sort of medical aristocracy here."

The Tufts Medical school is, then, facing a problem much like that of the Vermont Medical college at Burlington but probably more serious and, furthermore, accentuated by the fact that the Tufts school is located in close proximity to a far more powerful institution. The Vermont school is in a field by itself, while Tufts has to compete with an immediate opponent; the former has a duty to perform in training general practitioners for the whole of Vermont and northern New England while the latter finds its obligation reduced through competition not only with Harvard but with other institutions in southern New England. But whether the Vermont Medical school be less in jeopardy at present than the Tufts Medical school or not, the efforts to intrude the former should not be relaxed in the least, because similar influences are at work against it.

CURRENT COMMENT

Signs of Prosperity.
 Many large, new, modern barns are taking the place of old ones throughout the county. This shows prosperity; also, that products must be on the increase. Another thing noticeable is the increase of tidiness about and around the farm buildings. Well-tilled fields, good fences, clean front yards, flower beds and tidy buildings are strong magnets toward attracting one toward the farm. Tourists notice them as they pass by. The thrift of the farm is advertised by the frontage it displays to the highway. And all highways—now they have opened up to the world through automobile travel—should be made as attractive as possible. —Newport Express.

Women in Industries.
 Before long it may be pertinent for the Massachusetts legislature to appoint a commission to inquire into the effects of recent Massachusetts laws on the industrial opportunities for women.

CLIMBING THE LADDER

It may be a long climb—starting at the bottom of the ladder of success and going to the top, but the person starting with a **Savings Account** is soon looking down on those without one.

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Reports are coming in of occupations in which women are gradually losing their chance of obtaining a livelihood, because of the rigidity of state regulations restricting their activities. In most of these callings the old employees are allowed to stay, but such new places as develop are regularly given to men. The equal pay for equal work idea usually counts in the same direction.

The trend threatens to reach proportions that will invite serious attention. The trouble will be that the competition among women for the places that are left will be so keen as to beat wages down to pitiful figures. Of course, the proper time for inquiry into the long-distance effects of such laws is on the day when they are passed; but the solons on Beacon Hill are rarely in any mood for that. Many of the modern laws as to the hours of labor and the like are highly desirable on humanitarian grounds, but they should be coordinated with our general industrial system and made to keep step with it.—Boston Herald.

Who Enacted Section 43?

The Herald must confess to a very poignant distress and shock when confronted by the following leading question, promulgated yesterday by the Burlington Free Press:

We will now proceed further and ask, is it not a fact that the constitutional commission reported in favor of the appointment of the judges by the governor, and was not the report unanimous?

Is it not a fact that some of the very interests now protesting were willing the governor should appoint so long as they believed he would promote their choice?

Is it not a fact that this represented the attitude of some of the members of the supreme court as then constituted, and did not letters pass with reference to the future personnel of the bench?

Is it not a fact that when the supreme court as then constituted came to insert the words "or offender if need be" in the paragraph involving their own possible election, some of the judges objected and signed the report virtually under protest?

Is it not a fact that one of the members of the bench was then disqualified in certain cases because he indiscreetly held a considerable number of shares of railroad stock involving interests on which he might be called upon to pass officially?

There are more questions and they are even more leading than the foregoing, but they should all bring to the breast of the patriotic Vermonter the same stifling feeling of mingled indignation and incredulity.

The Herald cannot believe, and it refuses to be convinced, even in the face of such a stunning array of accusatory questions, that the supreme court of the state has been guilty of sordid, petty politics, or that it has lent itself, even through a bare majority of its justice, to the creation of any such scandalous situation as the contemporary would indicate.

It must be true, instead, that the poor, inept mind of the layman has failed to grasp some inward, esoteric meaning concealed within the constitution that warranted the erie rewriting of section 43. It must be that in some forgotten amendment, enmeshed in the verbiage of 50 years, full and sufficient warrant is found for the words, "or offender if need be," which seem to be the peg on which these "false and wicked" accusations are made.

The Herald must voice an often breathed hope that shortly, not within their own good time but hurled indignantly in the teeth of the accuser, the honorable justice will issue a statement telling the people of the state why these

reckless and dastardly aspersions are permitted to go unchallenged.—Rutland Herald.

The Weakness of the Primary.

From various and widely separated parts of the country protests are being voiced against the operation of the new direct primary system. These are more than coincidences, and they are more emphatic where it has been recently tried, and indicate a reactionary tendency, a growing dissatisfaction with a so-called reform, of which great improvement in popular government was predicted but which has thus far signally failed to realize upon its claims. We have already commented upon its record in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Ledger says the scandal "grows more serious" the more it is known about it. It declares that the stories which are filtering in "constitute a catalogue of crimes against decency and propriety compared with which the old nominating conventions were snug and peaceful harbors. The statewide primary law requires complete reconstruction.

The Ohio State Journal is confident that the present primary law will never be a success. "Nominating by petition is all a sham," for "anybody may get a petition if he works for it or pays others to do it." In Missouri the primary election candidates on four tickets number 269 and in the kind of weather that Missouri serves in August the voters of the state are expected to make better selections from this miscellaneous bunch than could be done by a delegate convention. All the way from California to New England where the statewide primary has been tested it is challenged to a large and growing extent by the sober judgment of thoughtful citizens. Private conferences largely take the place of public conventions and while many suppose they are registering a free, direct and independent choice they are largely and unconsciously following the wires as they have been fixed for them.

It is as easy to conduct primaries dishonestly as it ever was conventions, and quite as secretly, while the temptation to money to win results is much greater than formerly. As far as they have gone they have almost compelled candidates to practice greater prodigality if they would stand a chance of success. The ante is higher as the game is now being played. Probably it will be a long time before we return to the old methods, if we ever do. The drift toward direct action has set in so strongly that it is not going to be easily checked, but unless there is applied to it some definite and strong regulative legislation it is likely to prove disastrous to the political institutions of the United States. Massachusetts should take early action and the measure now under consideration to stiffen up the corrupt practices law would be a long and salutary step in this direction.—Boston Transcript.

MONTPELIER

George L. Hunt Chosen City Attorney, in Place of B. E. Bailey, Resigned.
 The city council held a special meeting Saturday afternoon and chose Attorney George L. Hunt to fill the position of city attorney, made vacant by the resignation of Burton E. Bailey, who has been appointed postmaster. Mr. Hunt enters his new office July 1. The name of Benjamin Gates was also proposed for the position, but Mr. Hunt was elected on the first ballot, 4 to 3. He has been a member of the firm of Theriault & Hunt for the past two years.

The Burroughs Adding Machine company of Michigan has been given permission to do business in Vermont and the Welsh Congregational church of Pawlet has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

SPECIAL

40 pairs Ladies' \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Oxfords and Pumps; all good styles, now
\$1.98, \$2.29, \$2.59

17 pairs Boys' and Youths' Oxfords, a little out of style. They will go quick at
50c a pair

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot
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SAVE SMUGGLERS' NOTCH.

One of the Most Splendid Scenic Spots in Vermont.

There is no spot in Vermont more deserving of preservation than Smugglers' Notch. It is a part of that wonderful Stowe scenery, always glorious and made more so by the interpretation of it given to the world in Edward Martin Taber's posthumous volume of notes. It nestles almost directly beneath the high head of Mansfield. It seems possessed of the very concentration of the Green mountain atmosphere and feeling. The winding road from Stowe to Jeffersonville is a path of magic. It winds endlessly between green Vermont hills and toward blue Vermont mountains and at its most remote and awe-inspiring point finds its way through a deep dell between two mountains where the shade is broken only in mid-day and the forest trees grow greener than elsewhere.

In the heart of the notch is the most extraordinary spring in Vermont. Clear as crystal, and pure as only a mountain spring can be, it throws up a great volume of water which tumbles musically into a bowl in the earth lined with quartz sand, particles of which dance perpetually in the whirlpool. Then the spring slips away in the guise of a mountain stream. One can watch the dance of the water and the sand and listen to the music of it for hours at a time. If there is anywhere in Vermont a spot actually alive with magic, it is this intensely green hollow where the clear water pours endlessly up from the earth, and the shadows over moss and ferns are undisturbed for days at a time.

From the depths of the notch not far from the spring may be seen the swift cut through the forest by a rock as big as a church which fell from its place in the mountain side a few years ago, fell clear of the mountain for a hundred feet or more, rolled and bounded along for perhaps a mile, grinding great forest trees literally into nothing and here and there sparing a clump of tall beeches or maples by leaping over it. It is possible to see perfectly the place in the overhanging mountain-side in which the stone fitted and from which it fell. The patch itself may be seen and the rock itself which looms up not far from the road. Not even Niagara can be more suggestive of awful resistance to force. To see a forest trodden down as though it were standing grain to the frosts of the still, relentless work of the frost year after year prying loose such a monster of solid stone, awakens the most dormant sense of wonder and calls up thoughts too deep for comfort.

The notch is central to the mountain region. A good trail to the top of Mansfield leads from it. On the other side the trail to the summit of Sterling mountain winds up by way of Sterling pond. It is beautiful. It is romantic in aspect and fairly breathing with tradition. Vermont ought to possess it for a park. Even as an investment, as a part of the forest reserve, it ought to pay the state. And as one of the foremost of our scenic attractions its preservation would be doubly worthwhile. If it is not preserved it will have to go the way of other timberland. The axe is already at work there and in a short time in place of the green forest-clad slopes which are its glory will remain only naked ground and aching stumpage. The people of Vermont ought to purchase Smugglers' Notch by subscription and present it to the state. Then the state ought to improve the road through it to make it more accessible to automobilists. Who will be the first to undertake this work?

What It Costs to Be an Opium Eater.

In the June American Magazine appears an article entitled "A Modern Opium Eater," written by a former newspaper man, who became a victim of the habit and is now a convict in a penitentiary. The following extract from his article gives an idea of the amount of money required by an opium eater.

"By this time the cost of opium had become a very appreciable and permanent expense. From a few pills at first I increased my allowance day by day until it took 30 or 40 'fun' (a Chinese measure; there are 76 fun in an ounce) to give me the mental relief I craved. The physical craving—the body's demand for it—came to be satisfied with approximately the same amount each day. The mental craving—the mind's demand—increased daily. What satisfies to-night is too little for to-morrow, and so on. To feel even normal I now needed three or four times the half-dozen pills which at first had given me such exquisite pleasure. To get the exhilaration, the soothed nerves, the contentment I craved, I, like each of the millions before me, had to use more and more each day.

"Thirty-six fun of opium at retail costs, at an average, three dollars. A 50-cent tip to my 'cook' and a quarter for the privilege of the room in which I smoked made my habit cost me about \$4 a day, which made a ghastly hole in even the good salary I earned. I began to buy my opium by the can, paying from \$25 to \$30 for tins averaging 460 fun. The elimination of the retailers' profit helped temporarily, but the ever-increasing demands of my habit soon overcame the saving."

Summer Sale

100 Ladies' Wash Dresses at Nearly Half Price

These are samples bought from manufacturer's closing out sale.

\$1.75 Colored Dresses for \$1.25
 \$2.25 Colored Dresses for \$1.50
 \$3.00 Colored Dresses for \$1.98
 \$4.50 Colored Dresses for \$2.98
 \$2.98 White P. K. Dresses, \$1.98
 \$3.50 White P. K. Dresses, \$2.98

Summer Sale of Waists for 4th of July

Balkan Blouse for Children, only 75c each
 Waists, Blouses on sale at 50c and 98c each
 Waists, colored voiles, latest, at \$1.19 each
 White and Fancy Silk Waists 1.25, 1.39 and 1.98 each
 White Silk Waists at 1.98 each
 Best Silk Waists in all colors, 1.98 each
 4.00 and 5.00 Crepe de Chine Blouse, 3.50 each

Everything in Summer Underwear. SPECIAL this week, a little better value than most places. Ladies' Wash Skirts are having a big sale here. Come and see prices, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.98 up.

98c--Counter--98c

This week on one counter you will find Silk Petticoats, waists, white Muslin Skirts, wash Dresses, Combinations, Ladies' wash Skirts, regular prices on these goods are from 1.25 to 1.50, your choice for 98c.

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IN THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
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 AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

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